THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIII. WEDNESDAY, March 15, 1809. No. 1172.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE *PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.*

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of six months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post, the postage must be paid, in addition to the subscription.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, inserted three times for One Dollar, and every continuance after, 25 Cents. Those exceeding a square, in proportion. Persons sending advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.*

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, on reasonable terms, a two story *BRICK HOUSE*, with a Lot of Ground 60 feet front and 80 feet deep, on the corner of *Grant and Second Streets*, in the Borough of Pittsburgh. The House is well finished, and the situation pleasant, and as the town is rapidly improving in that direction, it will be an eligible place for either Store or Tavern. For terms and other particulars enquire of Mr. James B. Clow, Pittsburgh, or of the subscriber on the Monongahela 10 miles from Pittsburgh, opposite Perry's Town.

ROBERT J. CLOW.

March 4, 1809.

JUST COME TO HAND,

FIVE NOS. OF

Rees's New Cyclopedia.

☞ The subscribers to this work will particularly oblige the publisher, by calling for their books immediately, in order that the publication may go on uninterupted for want of funds to meet the enormous expences of printing, engraving, &c. which far exceed the calculations of any person but those engaged in the undertaking.

ALSO JUST RECEIVED,

A FEW COPIES OF

THE AMERICAN REGISTER,

Or General Repository of History, Politics, and Science.

☞ Subscribers are solicited for this very useful publication, at ZADOK CRAMER's Bookstore.

March 4, 1809.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber proposes to sell the following tract of Land, on Peters creek, two and a half miles from the mouth, in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, two miles from Elizabeth town, and twelve from Pittsburgh.—The tract contains three hundred acres, and the usual allowance; the land is of the first quality; upwards of one hundred acres cleared, and under good fence, of which about twenty acres are meadow. On the tract are an orchard of upwards of two hundred bearing apple trees, a grist mill, saw mill, and powder mill, and other necessary buildings to accommodate three or four families.—The land will divide well into two farms. From eight hundred to one thousand weight of sugar, is made yearly.

For terms apply to the subscriber living on the premises.

Joel Ferree.

Feb. 28, 1809. tf.

FOR SALE.

A number of valuable *In* and *Out Lots* in the Town of *Indiana*, in the county of Indiana, will be Sold by the Commissioners of said County, in the Town aforesaid, on the 2d day of May next, ensuing. The conditions will be made known on the day of Sale, by

William Clarke,
James M'Knight,
John Jamieson,
} Commissioners of Indiana County

February 18, 1809.

Attest.—Dan. Stanard, Clerk.

Brigade Orders.

AS the act of congress, passed on the 18th April, 1806, has expired by its own limitation, and the volunteers who offered their services to the Governor under that act, have been returned as drafted militia; and it is possible the expiration of the aforesaid act has escaped the notice of gentlemen composing the corps tendering their services under the said act; the governor and commander in chief, by the adjutant general, has directed me to communicate this circumstance to the 1st Brigade of the 15th Division, and in case they should decline a renewal of the tender of their services, under the existing act of the 30th of March, 1808, which is subjoined, to proceed to draft as is directed by the militia law of this state.

Samuel Cochran,

Brigade Inspector, 1st Brigade 15th Division, Pa. Militia.

March 8, 1808.

N. B. NOTICE is hereby given to the colonels or commanding officers of the different regiments, that they notify their respective regiments to meet at their usual places of regimental musters, with proper arms and uniform, that they may furnish their different quotas either of volunteers or drafts, according to law, viz.—The 141st regiment, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Wilkins, will meet on Friday the 17th of March; the 146th regt. commanded by Lieut. Col. Scott, on Monday 20th; the 76th regt. commanded by Lieut. Col. Marks, on Tuesday 21st; the 16th regt. commanded by Lieut. Col. Patterson, on Wednesday 22d; the 125th regt. commanded by Lieut. Col. Wilson, on Thursday 23d; and the 62d regt. commanded by Lieut. Col. Roup, on Friday the 24th of March.

Samuel Cochran, B. I.

☞ ACT *authorizing a detachment from the militia of the United States.*

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States, be, and he is hereby authorised, at such times as he shall deem necessary to require of the executives of the several states and territories to take effectual measures to organize, arm and equip, according to law, and hold in readiness to march at a moments warning, their respective proportions of one hundred thousand militia, officers included, to be apportioned by the president of the United States, from the latest militia returns in the department of war, and in cases where such returns have not been made, by such other date as he shall judge equitable.

Sect. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the executives of the several states and territories may accept, as part of the said detachment, any corps of volunteers who shall engage to continue in service six months after they arrive at the place of rendezvous.

Sect. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the detachment of militia and volunteers aforesaid shall be officered out of the present militia officers, or others, at the option and discretion of the constitutional authority in the respective states and territories, the president apportioning the general officers among the respective states and territories as he may deem proper.

Sect. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the second detachments shall not be compelled to serve a longer time than six months after they arrive at the place of rendezvous, and that during the time of their service, they shall be entitled to the same pay, rations and allowance for clothing, as are established by law, for the army of the United States.

Sect. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorised to call into actual service any part, or the whole of said detachment, when he shall judge that the exigencies of the United States require it; and if a part only of said detachment shall be called into actual service, they shall be taken from such part thereof, as the president of the United States shall deem proper.

Sect. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That a sum not exceeding one million of dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any monies in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for the pay, subsistence, and support of such part of second detachment as may be called into actual service.

Sect. 7. *And be it further eaacted*, That this act shall continue and be in force for the term of two years from the passing thereof, and no longer.

J. B. VARNUM,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

GEORGE CLINTON,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

March 30, 1808—APPROVED.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

FOR SALE,

A VERY VALUABLE FARM,

Situate in St. Clair township, containing about one hundred and seventy acres, on which between sixty and seventy acres are cleared, under good fence and in a high state of cultivation, and a young bearing orchard, late the estate of Thomas Crawford.

If not sold before the 5th day of April next by private sale, it will on that day be sold at public sale, at the court house in the Borough of Pittsburgh.

John Finley.

Mifflin township, Allegheny county, March 6, 1809.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *Thomas Crawford*, late of St. Clair township, Allegheny county, deceased, are requested to pay the amount of their several debts to to the subscriber, and all persons having any claims against the estate are requested to present them, properly attested for settlement.

John Finley, *ex'r.*

Mifflin township, Allegheny county, March 6, 1809.

TO HATTERS.

Just received and for sale, by the subscriber,

2000 MUSKRAT SKINS,

For Cash only.

Likewise on hand, a quanty of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are 30 pieces 7-8 Colerain LINENS, from 4s8 to 7s6 per yard. 20 Pieces Cambric Muslins, Muslinetts, Dimities, Broad Cloths, Kersymeres, &c. &c.

Also, 120lb. Carolina Pinkroot, at the Philadelphia prices.

SAMUEL ALLEN,

2d door above Third, in Market st.

Pittsburgh, March 1, 1809.

N. B. All persons indebted, whose notes and accounts are become due, are requested to make payment by the first of April next, as no indulgence will be given after that time.

TO LET,

A House in Market Street, between Second and Third Streets. Enquire of JOSEPH HARBESON.

Pittsburgh, March 4, 1806.

Legislature of Connecticut.

Feb. 23.—*Resolved*, That the firm and dignified attitude taken by his excellency the governor, in withholding his countenance and aid to carry into effect the law of congress, "more effectually to enforce the embargo," and passed on the 9th day of January, in the present year; is highly honorable to himself, and worthy the chief magistrate of a free and enlightened state; and that it merits the unqualified approbation, and the united thanks of this legislature, and of the people whom they represent.

Resolved, That whereas the people of Connecticut were among the first to adopt the constitution of the U. States, and the government thereof, has since that time obeyed with an honorable and distinguished promptitude, every constitutional requirement of the authorities acting under it:—So on the other hand, they too well know, and too highly appreciate their own rights, and the importance of preserving that constitution inviolate, ever to yield a *passive obedience* to laws, unauthorised by its provision—arbitary, unequal and oppressive in their operation, and highly dangerous, if not totally destructive, of the peace, the happiness, and the just rights of a Free People.

Resolved, That the letter of the secretary at war to his excellency, with his reply thereto, be entered on the records of this state, with the foregoing resolutions.

The following is the correspondence between his excellency gov. Trumbull and the secretary at war, alluded to in the above.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Jan. 18, 1809.

SIR,

The pressure of the Embargo altho' sensibly felt by every description of our fellow-citizens, has yet been cheerfully borne by most of them, under a conviction that it was a temporary evil, and a necessary one to save us from greater and more permanent evils, the loss of property and surrender of rights, but it would have been more cheerfully borne but for the knowledge that, while honest men were religiously observing it, the unprincipled along our sea coasts and frontiers were fraudulently evading it: and that in some parts they had even dared to break through it openly by an armed force too powerful to be opposed by the collector and his assistants.

To put an end to this scandalous insubordination to the laws, the legislature has authorized the President of the U. S to empower proper persons to employ militia for preventing or suppressing, armed or riotous assemblages of persons resisting the custom-house officers in the exercise of their duties, or opposing or violating the embargo laws. He sincerely hopes that during the short time these restrictions are expected to continue, no other instances will take place of a crime of so deep a die. But it is made his duty, to take the measures necessary to meet it. He has directed me, therefore, to request you, as commanding officer of the militia of your State, to appoint some officer of the militia, of known respect for the laws, in or near to each port of entry within your State, with orders, when applied to by the collector of the district to assemble immediately a sufficient force of his militia, and to employ them efficaciously to maintain the authority of the laws respecting the embargo; and that you notify to each collector the officer to whom by your appointment, he is to apply for aid when necessary. The President has referred this appointment to your excellency, because your knowledge of characters, or means of obtaining it will enable you to select one who can be most confided in to exercise so serious a power, with all the discretion, the forbearance, the kindness even, which the enforcement of the law will possibly admit; ever bearing in mind that the life of a citizen is never to be endangered but as the last melancholy effort for the maintainance of order and obedience to the laws.

Your excellency will please to instruct the officers so appointed, to have correct muster and pay rolls made out and transmitted to this department, of such milita as they may find it necessary, in the execution of their duties, to call into actual service.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your excellency's obedient servant,

H. DEARBORN, Secretary of War.

His Excellency the Governor of Connecticut.

LEBANON, 4th, *Feb.* 1809.

SIR,

I have received your letter of the 18th January, conveying to me a request of the President of the United States, that as commander in chief of the Militia of this State, I would appoint a select number of officers of our militia, to whom the collectors of the customs may apply for military aid in certain cases, which may by them, be thought necessary for compelling obedience to the laws of Congress enforcing the embargo.

I have had the subject of this request under my most serious and mature consideration; the final result of which I now have the honor to communicate to you.

I have reflected that neither the constitution, nor statutes of this State, have given to the commander in chief of its Militia, any authority to make such appointment of officers as has been requested; nor does my information suggest to me, any authority given to the president of the United States, derived either from the constitution or laws of the United States, to call upon the executive of an individual state to take an agency in appointments, such as are contemplated by the request mentioned.

Conceiving also as I do, and believing it to be the opinion of the great mass of the citizens of this state, that the late law of congress for the more rigorous enforcement of the embargo, is *unconstitutional* in many of its provisions, interfering with the state sovereignties, and subversive of the guaranteed rights, privileges, and immunities of the citizens of the U. States; I have from these considerations, deemed it peculiarly and highly improper for a state executive to contribute his *voluntary* aid in support of laws bearing such an aspect.

And when I reflect upon the extent of measures which must probably be resorted to for the enforcement of this law, a law which from the means contemplated for its support and execution, it would seem is to require all the military and naval force of the union, I cannot suppress my deep anxiety for the events it may produce.

I might also add, that I cannot be induced to risk my responsibility to the public by contributing towards placing a "serious power" in the hands, and at the disposal of men in whom I should not be able, in all instances, to repose the fullest confidence; more especially, when their individual acts and measures, may not always be under the regulation of the best motives, and when their proceedings in execution of this law, will naturally tend to put at extreme hazard, the peace, lives, property, and dearest rights of our fellow-citizens.

Under this view therefore of the subject, and with these considerations before me, my mind has been led to a serious and decided determination to decline a compliance with your request, and to have no agency in the appointments which the president has been pleased to refer to me.

While I take the liberty of thus declining this agency, you will be pleased to recollect, that on all former occasions, when constitutional applications have been made to this state, for

the execution of the constitutional laws and requisitions of the union, the promptitude and readiness of their compliance, have merited and received the approbation, if not the applause, of the general administration of the U. States.

With all due consideration, I an Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JONATHAN TRUMBULL.

Hon. Secretary at War.

February 25.

This morning his excellency Governor Trumbull met both branches of the Legislature in the Council Chamber, and delivered the following

SPEECH.

Gentlemen of the Council,
Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

Impressed with the importance of the communications which I have now to lay before you—prompted also by the concurrent petitions of a number of the citizens of this state, conveyed to me with their resolutions adopted in their several town meetings, convoked for that purpose; and having had under my consideration the very alarming crisis of our national affairs, arising from a variety of measures adopted and contemplated by our national legislature, more especially from the permanency of the embargo, with the means resorted to for its more rigorous enforcement, and particularly the late law of congress passed on the 9th day of January last, containing many very extraordinary, not to say unconstitutional provisions for its execution; I have viewed the prospect so momentous and threatening, that I have not hesitated to convene the legislature of the state at this unusual time, in order that they may have opportunity to consider and deliberate on the extraordinary situation in which our country seems to be plunged, if not speedily prevented; and to devise such constitutional measures as in their wisdom may be judged proper, to avert the threatening evil.

It will be useful for the legislature to take a view of the various measures of the national legislature, during the present and preceding sessions, not only those which have immediate relation to the embargo, but other acts which have been and are under their consideration, affecting the rights, interests, welfare, and even the peace of the nation. Indeed it would be useful for the general good, if the state legislatures were often to cast a watchful eye towards the general government, with a view candidly to consider and judiciously to discern whether the powers delegated to the U. States are not exceeded or so far exercised as not to interfere with or counteract those which are reserved by the people for their own management. When under the direction of a wise and prudent discernment, a temperate caution—not an over-jealous disposition, such an examination will always prove a wholesome measure.

On the present occasion, it will be unnecessary for me to enter into any particular statement of our private sufferings, or the threatening aspect of our public situation, in relation to the unprecedented acts of the general gonment, which are accumulating upon us. The individual feelings and experience of the members of this legislature, now convened from all parts of the state, will speak the private distresses which have been produced by those acts; and your general information will give you, gentlemen, a correct view of the dangers which impend over our public interests, liberty, rights and property arising from the same source. Despairing of substantial relief from any other quarter, the people are now looking with anxious solicitude and hope to the wisdom and discretion of the legislature of their own choice; and seem confident that some mode may be devised to remove the pressure under which they are at present suffering. To your collected wisdom and prudence they submit the task.—And may it not be hoped, that with our united efforts, under a temperate, discreet and firm consideration of our situation and circumstances, we may be able, by the influences of Divine Aid, to fulfil the just and reasonable expectations of our fellow citizens? Whenever our national legislature is led to overleap the prescribed bounds of their constitutional powers, on the state legislatures, in great emergencies, devolves the arduous task—it is their right—it becomes their duty to interpose their protecting shield between the rights and liberties of the people, and the assumed power of the general government.

Several communications will be made for your consideration—among which you will observe a correspondence between me and the secretary at war of the United States—the particulars of this correspondence, with its object and its result on my part, will doubtless gain your most serious and solemn attention.

In all our deliberations on this momentous occasion, may Divine Wisdom guide us into the path of duty, and lead us to the happiest results for the general good, the peace and security of the people.

J. TRUMBULL.

Extra Session, Feb. 23, 1809.

March 1.

Last Monday the following report and resolutions, were laid before the house of representatives:

To the honorable General Assembly, now in session.

The committee appointed to take into consideration the speech of his Excellency the Governor, and the several communications by him made to the general assembly, respectfully

REPORT,

THAT they have maturely considered the great and important subjects referred to them, and accord in the opinion expressed by his excellency, that, "whenever the national legislature, in the exercise of power exceed the limits of the constitution, it is right, and becomes the duty of the state legislatures, to interpose a protecting shield, between the rights and liberties of the people, and the assumed powers of the general government." The committee have therefore attentively examined the several acts of congress laying an embargo, and especially the act to enforce the same, approved by the president of the United States, on the ninth day of January in the present year, and are constrained to declare, that, in their opinion, the powers delegated to the United States, have been exceeded, and encroachments made on the powers reserved to the states respectively, and the people. The committee have therefore prepared sundry resolutions, expressive of this opinion, approbatory of the conduct of his excellency, in his cosrespondence with the secretary for the department of war, and declaring that it has become the duty of the legislature and executive officers of this state, to withhold their aid from the aforesaid acts. These resolutions the committee now present, for the consideration of the legislature—they also present a resolution, for the co-operation of this state, with the legislature of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, and other states, to effect such amendments in the constitution of the United States, as may be necessary, in regard to foreign commerce.

In addition to the foregoing resolutions, they are of opinion, that it is expedient to prefer to the congress of the United States, a remonstrance, protesting against the system of measures, which is in force, and which seems to be contemplated in regard to foreign relations, and also that an address should be made by this assembly to the good people of this state, in this unprecedented crisis of affairs. On this subject the committee ask leave to make a further report.

Extra session of the General Assembly, February 1809.

Signed by order of the committee,
ELIZUR GOODRICH.

This Assembly have attended with anxious concern to the several acts of Congress interdicting foreign commerce, and more especially to an act, approved on the 9th day of January last, by the President of the United States, under the title of "An act, to enforce and make more effectual an act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States."

After solemn deliberation and advisement thereon, the General Assembly are decided in the opinion, and do resolve, that the acts aforesaid are a permanent system of measures, abandoning undeniable rights; interdicting the exercise of constitutional privileges, and unprecedented in the annals of nations; and do contain provisions for exercising arbitrary powers, grievous to the good people of this State, dangerous to their common liberties, incompatible with the constitution of the United States, and encroaching upon the immunities of this State.

Resolved, That to preserve the Union, and support the constitution of the United States, it becomes the duty of the Legislatures of the States, in such a crisis of affairs, vigilantly to watch over, and vigorously to maintain the powers not delegated to the United States, but reserved to the states respectively, or to the people; and that a due regard to this duty will not permit this Assembly to assist, or concur in giving effect to the aforesaid unconstitutional acts.

Resolved, That this Assembly highly approve of the conduct of his excellency the Governor, in declining to designate persons to carry into effect, by the aid of *military power* the act of the United States, enforcing the Embargo, and that his letter, addressed to the Secretary for the department of War, containing his refusal to make such designation, be recorded in the public records of this state, as an example to persons, who may hold places of distinguished trust, in this free and independent republic.

Resolved, That the persons holding executive offices under this state, are restrained by the duties which they owe this state, from affording any official aid or co-operation in the excution of the acts aforesaid; and that his Excellency the Governor be requested, as commander in chief of the military force of this state, to cause these resolutions to be published in general orders: And that the Secretary of this state be and he is hereby directed to transmit copies of the same to the several sheriffs and town clerks.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor, be requested to communicate the foregoing resolutions to the President of the United States with an assurance that this assembly regret, that they are thus obliged under a sense of paramount public duty, to assert the unquestionable rights of this state, to abstain from any agency in the execution of measures which are unconstitutional and despotic.

Resolved, That this Assembly accord in sentiment, with the Senate and House of Representatives, of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, that it is expedient to effect certain alterations in the Constitution of the United States; and will zealously co-operate with that Commonwealth and any other of the States, in all legal and constitutional measures for procuring such amendments to the Constitution of the United States, as shall be judged necessary to obtain more effectual protection and defence for commerce; and to give to the commercial states their fair and just consideration in the union, and for affording permanent security, as well as present relief from the oppressive measures under which they now suffer.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing resolution to the president of the Senate, and speaker of the House of Representatives in the commonwealth of Massachusetts, and to the Legislature of such of our sister states as manifest a disposition to concur, in restoring to commerce its former activity and preventing the repetion of measures which have a tendency, not only to destroy it but dissolve the Union which ought to be inviolate.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, March 15, 1809.

*** MUCH perplexity and embarrassment has been experienced by the Editor of this Gazette, from the inattention of those indebted to him for subscription, advertisements, &c. There are but few who can plead the want of opportunities to discharge their accounts, either to the Postmasters, or by sending the amount to him. This, however, has of late been totally unattended to, and it would seem that each delinquent considers the editor's funds as inexhaustable. Small as the sum may appear, in the view of the individual who is indebted to him, in the aggregate it amounts to several thousand dollars. To deal justly with others, it is absolutely necessary that he should collect the sums due him as promptly as may be, and as it is impossible to wait on every delinquent subscriber at his house, without spending more time than the debt is worth, he will be compelled (however unpleasant to his feelings) to bring suits, unless payment is made before the first of April next.

The Annual Election

For Borough Officers will be held at the Court House on Saturday next. It is to be hoped that the Federal and Constitutional Republicans will turn out on that day, and by their votes convince their opponents that they are not to be led astray by the base falsehoods and infamous calumnies lately published against the present Officers of the Corporation.

Our last accounts from the city of Washington, inform us, that the NON-INTERCOURSE and EMBARGO REPEALING Bill has passed both houses of Congress, and become a law. It provides,—

1. For raising the embargo on the 15th of March, except as to England and France, and their dependencies.
2. Non-Intercourse to commence its operations on the 20th of May, and limited to the end of the next session of Congress.
3. The Non-Importation law repealed on the 20th May next.
4. Vessels of war of the two belligerents forbid our waters.
5. The Proclamation of the President relating to England, repealed.
6. The President authorised to restore commercial intercourse with that nation which revokes her orders and decrees.

THE NEW CONGRESS

Will meet on the 4th Monday in May next.—That Congress will contain about *thirty friends to America and free trade*, more than the one that has just closed its execrable career.

LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Friday, Feb. 17

The House of Representatives this day in committee of the whole, granted a charter to the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank; the vote by which the question may be considered, as decided, was, Ayes 44—Nays 34. The House however, have stricken out the sum of 80,000 dls. in cash, offered by the Bank, and inserted 100,000 dls. in stock, so that it is doubtful whether the Bank will accept of this charter. The friends of the bill, principally were, Messrs. Ogle, Gordon, Darlington, and Chas Smith—the opponents, Messrs. R. Smith, Brown, O'Brien, and Tarr.

The Senate engaged to day on the resolution for a permanent seat of government—the motion to insert Philadelphia, lost, Ayes 8. On inserting Northumberland, lost, Ayes 7—and finally Harrisburgh was carried, Ayes 14—Noes 9. It is however thought that the lower house will reject the motion, when it comes before them.

Monday, Feb. 20.

To day the bill for incorporating the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank passed the House of Representatives, on a third reading—Yeas 48—Nays 32.

The sum that the state is to receive, is 100,000 dollars.—The Charter is to continue twenty years.

PHILADELPHIA, *March 1.*

MORE "OPPUGNATION."

The following article takes the state of Massachusetts out of the reproach which the administration time-servers had cast upon her, as being the only state arrayed against the general government.—Whether principle or pence forms the fairest consideration for resistence to the national laws, must be left to the casuist of Carter's mountain—whether the call on the volunteers of Pennsylvania, to maintain the claims of the Union, will be made by him or his successor, the present week will determine.

Extract of a letter dated

"LANCASTER, Feb. 27.—On Saturday the House took into consideration the bill for exempting the Pennsylvania Hospital from taxation. After considerable debate it was negatived by a great majority. Our political friends and a few of the democratic party were in the affirmative. A resolution for exempting the property of the Philosophical Society from taxation, met the same fate.

"A most important matter has occurred. The long depending case of Gideon Olmstead, is again coming into notice. I have not time to explain the whole matter—it is doubtless familiar to you. The enclosed message was received this morning. A committee has been appointed on the message, which is now sitting. What force the governor has ordered out we do not know.

"After having ordered out the militia to oppose the U. States' officer, I trust we shall not hear poor Massachusetts so abused for merely complaining when the very existence of her commerce and prosperity are threatened."

(Am. D. Adv.

Message of the Governor.

"To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

"Gentlemen—I have received information that the supreme court of the United States hath ordered a peremptory mandamus to be issued in the suit of Gideon Olmstead and others, versus Elizabeth Sergeant and Esther Waters, executrixes of the late Mr. Rittenhouse; and that immediate application will be made to Richard Peters, judge of the district court of Pennsylvania, for an execution against the persons and effects of Mrs. Sergeant and Mrs. Waters, or that rather as it is an admiralty proceeding, an attachment against their persons will be the compulsory process on the occasion.

"By the act of the 2d of April, 1803, Mrs. Sergeant and Mrs. Waters are directed to pay a sum of money arising out of the sale of the British sloop Active, captured during the revolutionary war, into the state treasury. With the requisitions of that law, the said executrixes have complied; it now becomes my duty, agreeably to the provisions of that act, to protect the persons and property of the said executrixes against said process.

"Painful as this duty is, I am compelled, and am now making arrangements to call out a portion of the militia for that service; that being the only means in the power of the executive. As the execution of this law may produce serious difficulties, as it respects the relation between the state government and that of the U. States, I have thought it proper to make this communication, on which the legislature can act as in their wisdom they shall deem expedient.

SIMON SNYDER.

"Hon. James Engle, speaker of the house of representatives."
Lancaster, Feb. 27, 1809.

Gen. Bright of the State Militia is appointed to command the forces of the State against the U. S. in the dispute arising out of Olmstead's case. In consequence of this general Bright has left his seat in the state senate.

HORRIBLE PROSPECT!

It was believed at Washington, on Monday, by those who possessed the best means of information, that the President elect had determined to appoint *ALBERT GALLATIN* Secretary of State, and *AMBROSE SPENCER* Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Madison has wished to appoint col. Talmadge Secretary of War, but the Senate will not consent to have a federalist in the Administration.

THE SETTING SUN!

The nomination, by President Jefferson, of an *EMBARGO MINISTER PLENIPOTENTAIRY* to the Court of St. Petersburgh, has been *unanimously* rejected by the Senate of the United States!!!

Freemans Jour.

POLITICAL CONVICTION.

Mr. Giles is convinced that we must have a Navy. *Hear him!* as they say in the English Parliament, and pay particular attention to his reasons, which, though *plenty as blackberries*, he seems to give *upon compulsion.*

"Whatever my prejudices or opinions may have been, or may now be upon this subject, I am not so weak and obstinate, as to suppose that those prejudices or opinions can control the practical progression of human affairs, nor that there is any consistency in applying the same opinions to a different state of circumstances and events, and the controul of prejudices and opinions. Mr. President, notwithstanding all the existing prejudices against a navy, I now confidently express an opinion, that if you continue to draw your revenue through the medium of commerce—if that commerce should continue to prosper and increase, and if foreign cupidity and violence should continue to exist, you must have a navy to protect your commerce. I consider the effect as certain as any other effect produced by irresistible causes. When this effect will take place; whether this year or the next, or at some more future time, I will not pretend to say; but that it will happen at some time, is as certain as that any other effect will happen that is compelled by irresistable causes. The extent of this protection will depend on the discretion of the government, and there is a security against its being carried too far by the preponderating influence of the landed and mechanical interests in the United States.—The present measures, dictated by the present state of things, are in my judgment, peculiarly favorable to the acceleration of this result, and I am surprized that our eastern friends, instead of encouraging them, should be throwing obstructions in their way. A result at all times so desirable to them, and so well calculated to give them that weight in the scale of the union, which they now seem to think they do not possess; but which they are anxious to possess."

First effects of the Non-Intercourse Law.

"Arrived in Hampton Roads on Friday last, the schooner of His Imperial and Royal Majesty the Emperor of France and King of Italy *Le Superieure*, commanded by monsieur Bouvard, last from Charleston."

[*Norfolk Ledger.*

As the Non-Intercourse Bill, which prohibits the entrance of British and French public armed vessels into our ports from and after its passing, has now become a law, we are inclined to believe that his Gallic Majesty will get the *first taste* of it, by ordering away the above schooner. How he will *relish* it, remains to be known. *Free. Jour.*

The annunciation of the appointment of gen. JOSEPH WILKINSON, as governor of the Mississippi Territory, was premature. Gov. WILLIAMS has given in his resignation, but the office remains vacant. Mr. HOLMES, a member from Virginia, is spoken of as a prominent candidate for that appointment.

[*Freeman's Jour.*

Proof on proof—and still the last the strongest.

We are told there are now in the hands of some private gentlemen in this town, sundry precious Documents belonging to the series of State Papers, lately communicated to the people by the Administration—and which to answer the most dishonorable as well as insidious purposes, have been *suppressed* or most shamefully garbled by them. As these documents must be of an highly interesting nature, it is to be hoped they will be made public, that the people may know the worst, and be prepared to meet the destiny that awaits them.

"The President of the United States, about two years since, entered into a contract with a person for a supply of 30,000 stand of arms; which were to be shipped from Holland. The Emperor of France being informed, of this contract, immediately prevented the shipment of the arms."

[*Speech of Mr. Southard, in Congress*]

Norfolk Herald Office, Feb. 22.

GREAT NEWS!

By the Spanish brig General Palafox, which arrived here from Havana, in 11 days, we have received papers of that place up to the 10th inst. The following account being very important, we hasten to lay it before our patrons, just as we received it.

Translated for the Herald from an extra Gazette, published at the office of the Havana Aurora, of the 8th February.

HAVANA, *February* 8.

The day before yesterday, at half past 4 o'clock, the brig Hope entered this port, consigned to don Santiago Drake, merchant, which sailed from Jamaica the 28th ult. Besides the news which a passenger gives, the said Drake has received a letter from his correspondent, as a corroboration, in which it is said, that on the 26th Jan. the packet from England had arrived at Jamaica, which sailed from Falmouth the 21st December, bringing the most agreeable news, that just before she sailed, a vessel had arrived from Corunna, by which it was reported, that the generals Castanos and Romana, and a part of the English army, had given battle to Marshal Ney, who had an army of 65,000 men. That it had been a most bloody action, in which the victory was decided for the Spaniards; the French having lost forty thousand men in killed, wounded and prisoners, and of course were completely defeated.

We publish this news with the more satisfaction, because it is a confirmation of what we have before published, founded on vague reports, whereas this seems to rest on better authority to satisfy our readers.

NEW-YORK, *Feb. 27.*

Important from Spain.

The following we have just received—it comes by the ship Monk, arrived at Boston.

Extract of a letter from Richard S. Heckley, Esq. dated St. Lucar, Dec. 6, 1808, to a gentleman in this city.

"Whilst writing, I have received a letter from Mr. Erving, informing me of a decided victory obtained by the Spanish over the French armies—He had only a moment to inform me of the event, without particulars."

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

"A letter has been received this day, by the eastern mail, dated St. Lucar, Dec. 6, which says: "Commerce here is almost at a stand, and I expect will remain so, until the fate of this country takes a more decided turn. An important advantage has just been gained by the combined Spanish and English armies in a general action. This intelligence has this moment been received by express; the particulars I am not yet able to give."

Important—By an arrival at Falmouth, (Mass.) from Cadiz, a letter has been received by this day's eastern mail, dated St. Lucar, 6th December. A poscript to which, mentions that since writing the preceding, he (the writer) had received a letter from Mr. Erving, saying that he had received assurances from Count Florida Blanca, that the American vessels under detention in Spain, should be immediately released and their cargoes paid for: And than an express had that moment arrived from the armies, which left them generally engaged, and that a decided victory might be considered as obtained by the Spanish over the French armies.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 16

Success of the Spaniards.

Report.—A gentleman who came passenger in the Revenge, from Bermuda, states, that a British cruiser had arrived there which had spoke a vessel from Spain with dispatches for Havanna. They informed them that a desperate battle had been fought on the 16th December near Madrid, between the French and the combined forces of Spain, and Britain, in which 27,000 men were left dead on the field. The French were completely defeated.

BOSTON, *February 28.*

Another instance of Patriotism!

JAMES BRICKETT, Esq. Major General of the 2d division of militia, having received orders from his honor Lt. Governor (in obedience to the request of Mr. Dearborn, Secretary of War.) to hold himself in readiness, to enforce the Embargo Laws, has magnanimously sent in his resignation.

Gen. B. is one of the few surviving Revolutionary Patriots who acted a conspicuous part in atchieving our independence.

From the Providence Gazette.

COL. OLNEY'S RESIGNATION.

READ THIS.

The following is the copy of a letter of resignation, sent by Col. Olney to the president:

"*Custom-House, District of Providence, the 20th of January*, 1809.

"Respected Sir,

"Having been honored with the confidence of the late father of his country, President *Washington*, and having received from him so long ago as June, 1790, the appointment and commission as Collector of the Custom's for the District of Providence, state of Rhode-Island, in which office I have since, by the indulgence of succeeding presidents, been continued—and after rendering long, faithful and impartial military and civil services to my country, for the course of twenty-seven, out of the last thirty-four years of my life—I have, at length, upon the most deliberate reflection, and for various and conclusive reasons, formed a resolution to resign my said commission (which is enclosed) and office, as collector of the customs, *immediately*, or as soon as you can select a person more willing than myself to execute the fatal Embargo Act of the 9th of January, 1809, to succeed me in said office; and that no time might be lost in the accomplishment of an object so desirable to me, I have chosen to address you, sir, at once, instead of the secretary of the treasury, as in the ordinary course of business; and I respectfully entreat, sir, that you will be pleased to make a speedy arrangement in conformity to my wishes, and I will be prepared accordingly. In the interim, I will continue to execute the duties of the said office with fidelity. Among those reasons which have had most influence on my mind, and which, after serious and mature deliberation, have induced me to adopt the present resolution, are the gradual weight of declining years—a feeble state of health, unequal longer to encounter, with usefulness to the public or reputation to myself, the additional responsibility, the vast and encreased perplexities and requirements of official duty attached to said office since the adoption of the embargo laws, *particularly the last*, and the regulations of the secretary of the treasury for carrying the same into effect; and for the execution of those multiplied, embarrassing and arduous duties, I have received an inadequate and far less compensation than on all former occasions for performing much less perplexed official duties—and since the receipt of the *fatal* Embargo act passed on the 9th of January, 1809, I discovered that the system cannot any longer be carried into execution, but by new and grievous requirements aided by the strong and despotic arm of military force, to be directed, not against our enemies, but against our friends and fellow citizens; which I, and it is presumed every considerate and well disposed American will consider as repugnant to the genius and true principles of a mild republican government, established by the blood and sufferings of a host of departed heroes—and under which I humbly trust, indulgent Heaven will yet permit me to pass the short residue of my days: and after having (under the auspices of a leader sent by Heaven to guide the American people through a doubtful contest, in common with my fellow soldiers, some of whom having fallen by my side) fought the arduous battles of my country through a long and perilous war—and thereby establised her liberties and independence—I therefore cannot, now, sir, become instrumental in assisting to rivit upon my countrymen those very chains and fetters which I once, on a former and memorable occasion, lent my *feeble*, but zealous assistance to burst asunder. Being seriously and deeply affected with the gloomy prospect that has of late spread far and wide over our once happy country—I have, in offering some of the reasons for my resignation, been involuntarily led thus freely and respectfully, sir, to express a few sentiments which have occurred to me on the present interesting and momentous aspect of our public affairs—as well from long and attentive observance of the alarming state of things, as from an inherent right and a spirit of independence I possess, I presume, in common with my beloved fellow citizens, and which with me shall never be extinguished but by death.

"I have the honor to be,
"Very respectfully, sir,
"Your most obedient servant,
"JEREMIAH OLNEY, Collector.

"*Hon. Thomas Jefferson, President of the U. States.*"

From the Boston Centinel.

Mr. RUSSELL—Looking over the *European Magazine* for Feb. 1792, I was struck with the bearing of the inclosed Anecdote, to the times we live in. It will be seen by it, that a prime minister of a kingdom, declared to be despotic and tyrannical, dared not think of the effects of an unpopular measure, which the *Troups, Bibbs and Gholsons* of a free republic talk of as flippantly as they do of the price of a new negro. Please to extract it and oblige your constant reader. AN AMERICAN.

Anecdote of Sir Robert Walpole.

"In the year 1788, the excise bill, having been opposed, in every stage, was ordered to be reported. The question for its being reported was carried by a majority of sixty.—The nation was in a ferment, and there had been some dangerous riots. On the evening before the report, Sir Robert summoned a meeting of the principal members who had supported the bill; it was largely attended.—He reserved his own opinion to the last, but perseverance was the unanimous voice. It was said, all taxes were obnoxious, and there would be an end of supplies, if mobs were to controul the legislature in the manner of raising them; that the execution of this act could only make the people sensible of its real merit; and if a fair trial was given, and the certain good effects seen and felt, those who had made themselves unpopular by supporting the bill would receive the applause of the public and the thanks of their constituents. When Sir *Robert* heard them all, he assured them how conscious he was of their having meant well, and how certain that experience would remove every prejudice that had been entertained against the excise scheme; but in the present inflamed temper of the people it could not be carried into execution without an armed force; that there would be an end of the liberty of England; if supplies were to be raised by the sword; if, therefore, the resolution was to go with the bill, he would immediately wait on the king, and desire his majesty's permission to resign his office; for he would not be the minister to enforce taxes at the probable expense of blood.

"This anecdote is told by sir William Meredith in an unpublished tract, written by him, entitled, "Historical Remarks on the Taxation of free states," 4to, 1778, on the information of Mr. White, of Retford, who had lived in friendship with Sir Robert Walpole."

BRIDGEPORT, *Dec.* 21, 1808.

Joseph Backus, Esq.

SIR,

In compliance with your request, and in answer to your different enquiries, be pleased to accept the following statement.

In the spring of the year 1807, I was master of the ship Jupiter, of Philadelphia, on a voyage up the Mediterannean; and in the month of May in that year, lay a considerable time in the port of Gargente, in the island of Sicily; situated in the southern side of the island, about twenty leagues south east of Palermo, and about thirty leagues south west from Mount Etna. While lying there, I was informed that some human skeletons of vast size had lately been dug from the ground, about three miles of Gargente. My curiosity led me to visit the spot from whence they were taken, and to examine and measure the bones. On arriving at the place I was shown two skeletons, the one much broken the other entire, except a small piece of one of the leg bones being wanting. The bones of the entire skeleton we promiscuously laid in a box; but measured when laid in a natural position, 11 feet and 4 inches, Italian measure, in length; ten of which inches are equal to nine English, or very nearly; making the skeleton about ten feet and a half English. I measured one of the thigh bones, which was 26 Italian inches long, and of a proportionate size—its diameter, as near as I could judge, being about four inches English.—The head, including the skull and jaws, were about the dimensions of a common two gallon pail or bucket, and the rest of the bones were in suitable proportions to those described; the whole being a human skeleton, or the entire bones of a man as above described, of gigantic size, certainly of a height, when living, of not less than ten English feet, and probably several inches higher, by reason of the cartileges between the joints, muscles and skin, on the top of the head and soles of the feet.

The discovery of the bones was made, as I learned from the inhabitants, about a year before I was there. Some of the neighboring people having pitched on the place from whence they were dug (a vale by the side of a mountain) for the purpose of digging of sulphor (an employment common in that island) opened the ground and by degrees descended to the depth of 170 feet, when they came to a marble, well erected by art, and ornamented with hierogliphical representations. While attempting to remove a part of it, the wall fell, when within was discovered a hollow place, in which were the bones described, and which appeared to have been enclosed in marble coffins or cases, also adorned with hieroglyphics. The parts of the supposed cases were so broken by the falling of the wall that their proper shape and design was not ascertained. One of the skeletons was also much broken at the same time; the other however was entire as before stated.

The falling of the wall so deranged the parts of the vault, that it could not be determined whether it was in fact a sepulchre or some other building; nor was it ascertained whether these were skeletons deposited there by design, or were those of persons killed by the sinking of a city, and buried in its ruins at the time of some awful catastrophe—but that at some period of the world the place where the bones were found had been the scite of some opulent city, adorned with arts, and which had, by some great convulsion of nature, been sunk and overwhelmed by the sea, there can be no doubt: the marble blocks and slabs taken from the wall, part of which had not been removed, all engraved in the most curious manner, with various devices, and which I carefully viewed, having descended into the aperture to its bottom for that purpose satified me of the fact.—Besides, the earth through which the workmen descended was all made earth, appearing to be composed of sea and filled with oyster, scollop and other sea shells of uncommon size.—There was however no tradition among the inhabitants, as I could learn, of such a city, or of any such great convulsion as could have destroyed it. The people were still laboring at the depth mentioned.

Thus sir, have I complied with your request as far as my recollection will at this time enable me to do it. I am willing to make oath to the truth of my statement, when convenient for you to attend for that purpose.

I am sir, Your most obedient serv't,
JAMES ALLEN.

A quantity of

FRESH CLOVER SEED,

AND

Timothy Seed,

FOR SALE BY

M'CANDLESS & COCHRAN,

Who have on hand,

Barr Iron, Pig Lead, Superfine Flour, Window Glass, and Kentucky Cordage.

Public Notice.

THE subsrciber returns his thanks to his customers, and others, for their past favors, and earnestly requests all those indebted to him, to come forward and discharge their respective accounts, on or before the first of April next, as he intends going to Philadelphia, to purchase a handsome assortment of *Cloth, Cassimers, and Waistcoating, &c. &c*, and he wishes his customers may not disappoint him in paying off their respective accounts against the time above mentioned, as they must well know the articles in his line cannot be purchased without the money.

JOHN BAIRD,
Merchant Taylor.

N. B. He carries on his business in his former stand, between *First and Second, in Market Street*, where the strictest attention is paid to his branch of business. Orders from his customers and others at a distance, will be punctually attended to, and they shall be fitted with the latest London fashions.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *venditioni exponas*, issued out of the court of common pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the court house in the borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the third day of April next, the following described property, viz—

Lot No. 2, in the first district of donation lands, containing two hundred and fifty acres. No. 401, in the second district of donation lands, containing two hundred and fifty acres. No. 1934, in the seventh district of donation lands, containing two hundred acres. And lot No. 1657, in the eighth district of donation lands, containing two hundred acres, be the same more or less. Seized and taken in execution as the property of William Elliott, deceased.

Also, one lot of ground in Versailles township, containing fifteen acres, more or less, nearly all cleared, bounded on the north by land of William Irwin, esq. on the south by land of James Culbertson; on the east by land of Abraham Kirkpatrick, and on the west by the town of M'Keesport. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John M'Kee and George Roush.

Also, lot F, being part of lot No. 137 (agreeably to William Turnbull's plan of the Point lots) in the borough of Pittsburgh, fronting on Liberty street, sixty feet, and extending back one hundred and ten feet to Brewery alley, and bounded by lots E & G, (so marked on the aforesaid plan of Point lots.) Seized and taken in execution as the property of Patrick Dougherty and William Larwill.

Also, two lots of ground in the borough of Pittsburgh, marked on the plan of said borough, Nos. 455 and 456, bounded south-westwardly by Sixth street, north-westwardly by Smithfield street, north-eastwardly by Strawberry alley, and south-eastwardly by lot No. 457, each containing on Sixth street sixty feet, and extending back to Strawberry alley 240 feet. On lot No. 455 is a large brick building fronting on Sixth Street and Smithfield street. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the German congregation at Pittsburgh, in the hands of Jacob Haymaker and Robert Galbraith, who survived Jacob Bousman, trustees of said congregation.

William Woods, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, March 8, 1809.

Regimental Orders.

A DRAFT will take place in the 141st Regiment of Pennsylvania Militia, on Friday the 17th instant, unless the necessity of it should be superseded by a tender of the services of a requisite number of volunteers, under the act of Congress of the 30th of March, 1808. The Regiment will therefore meet on that day, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on the Commons, south east of the town. Shall the free and independent citizens of this free and happy country, shrink from the defence of their own homes. I trust not, but that all those young patriots who voluntarily tendered their service on the former occasion, will now be first to renew that tender, and evince to the world that the honour, dignity and independence of their injured country, so dearly purchased by their fathers' blood, is dearer to them than life, and that they will rally round the standard of liberty, and defend and support the government of their choice against foreign invaders and domestic traitors.

G. STEWARD, *Maj. 141st Reg.*

Pittsburgh, 8th March, 1809.

Thomas Thornsburgh vs *William Valentine.* — Domestic attachment in the court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Allegheny, State of Pennsylvania.

WE the Subscribers having been appointed by the court, Trustees in the above case, in conformity to an Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, do hereby give notice of the same—And do require all persons indebted to the defendant to pay and deliver all sums of money and property due and belonging to the said defendant, to us the said trustees, and we do also hereby give notice to all creditors of the defendant to deliver to us their respective accounts and demands.

BOYLE IRWIN,
JAMES ADAMS,
WM. STEELE. } Trustees.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 25, 1809.

The following

Tracts of Land

Are offered for Sale, or will be exchanged for property in or near the county of Philadelphia.

In Leets District—Nos. 57, 59, 102.

In Cunningham's District—Nos. 87, 88, 89.

For terms enquire of FREDERICK BEATES, Philadelphia, or of JOHN WAY, Esq. Sewickly Bottom, Allegheny county.

3000 Acres of unseated Land,

in Alexander's, Breaden's, and Leet's Districts, to be let on liberal improving leases, from 6 to 8 years. Enquire of the said John Way.

May 7, 1808. tf

THE subscriber offers For Sale,

A TRACT OF LAND,

On Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, in a fine settlement; on which there is a good two story log House, a Barn, about forty acres cleared and under good fence, and a good sugar camp.

For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. Mr. Baltzer Good, on the Franklin road, or to Mr. John Ferree at the office of the subscriber.

JOHN WILKINS, jr.

Pittsburgh, 1st Feb. 1808.

FOR SALE,

A valuable Tract of Land,

containing about 300 acres, situate in Versailles township, Allegheny county, near the state road; about seventy acres of the land cleared, five of which are in good meadow, and twenty acres more may be made; two small dwelling houses with stone chimnies, one end of a barn raised, a large and commodious house for a distillery, and an excellent spring of never failing water near the still-house. It adjoins lands of George Miller, John Irwin, Esq. William Boyd, and others, and is now in the tenure of Archibald Johnston, who will shew the premises to any person inclined to purchase. For terms (which are very reasonable) apply to *George Armstrong Esq. Greensburgh*, or to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

STEEL SEMPLE.

October 24, 1808.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, about to remove to his iron works on the Juniata, near Bedford, informs his friends and the public in general, that he has appointed Mr. GEO. SUTTON, merchant, of this place, his agent, to transact all his business—to whom he intends forwarding a constant supply of Rolled, Rod and Bar Iron, Castings, Nails &c. which he will sell low for cash or negotiable paper. All those indebted to the subscriber, will pay the same to Mr. Sutton without delay; and those having any demands, will call on him for settlement.

WILLIAM LANE.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 3, 1808.

FOR SALE,

A Donation Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the First Donation District, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

To be Rented,

And possession given the 1st of April next,

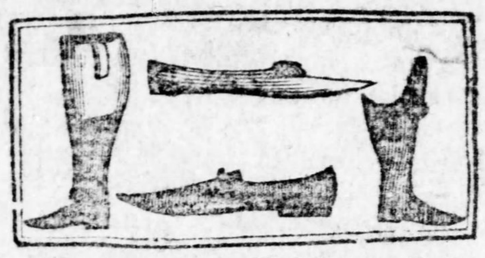
Two Log Houses,

In Penn between Pitt and St. Clair Streets.

There is in each house four rooms and a good cellar.

Also to let for a term of years, or forever 45 feet of gound in Liberty Street, running back 130 feet. For terms apply to GEORGE M'GUNNIGLE.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 28, 1809. tf.



ROBERT WELSH,

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Boot & Shoe Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches, at his Shop, in Market, corner of Front street, where he will be happy to supply all those that may call on him, and he flatters himself he will give satisfaction both in the neatness and durability of his work.

He respectfully informs the ladies, that he has commenced the MOROCCO business, and has on hand a handsome assortment of *LADIES SHOES*, of all descriptions, which he will warrant, and sell low. He also informs traders and others, that he will sell Ladies Shoes, Wholesale, on the most reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1808.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of Land of 294 acres, belonging to the heirs of Alexander Craig, dec. situate on the Monongahela river, 2 miles and a half above Elizabeth town; on the premises are a good two story log house, stable and other out houses, and between 40 and 50 acres of cleared land, of which about 14 acres is meadow, and more may be made with a small expence. The quality of this land is of the first rate, the situation is excelled by few, the neihbourhood good, and places of public worship and mills convenient. The terms of payment will be made easy, and the price reasonable. For particulars of sale apply to the subscriber at Craig's Ferry, opposite Pittsburgh.

JOHN CALDWELL.

May 23, 1808. tf.

PITTSBURGH

Flint Glass Manufactory.

THE subscribers inform their friends and the public in general, that they have now on hand, at the *Pitisburgh Flint Glass Manufactory*, an extensive assortment of the following articles, which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms, viz.—

Quart, pint, half pint and gill Decanters,
Quart, pint, half pint, and gill Tumblers,
Cream Jugs and Sugar Basins,
Glass Pitchers, Proof Bottles,
Pocket Flasks, Phials, &c. &c.

BAKEWELL & ENSELL.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 15, 1808.

N. B. Cash given for *Pot* and *Pearl Ashes.* tf.

ROPE MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber having her Rope Walk now in complete order, will be enabled to keep a constant supply of ROPES superior and cheaper to any imported from Kentucky, which she offers for sale at the following prices.

Bedcords,	28 yards,	37 1-2 Cts.	per piece.
Lacings,	18 do.	25	do.
Ploughlines,	24 do.	18 3-4	do.
Tarred Cordage		12 1-2	lb.
White do.		13	do.

A reasonable discount will be made when taken by the quantity.

She has on hand, and will constantly keep, a compiete assortment of CUT & WROUGHT NAILS and SPRIGS.

Cash, at seven cents per lb. will be given for sound, clean *HEMP.*

MARY IRWIN,

At the corner of Liberty and Third sts. Pittsbuurgh, Nov. 15, 1808.

CASTINGS,

FROM BIER & ELLIOTT'S.

A CONSTANT supply of Castings of every description, and equal in quality of metal and workmanship to any offered at the Pittsburgh market, may be had at the Warehouse of Mr. BOYLE IRWIN, where merchants may be supplied on liberal terms.

Pittsburgh, 6th Dec. 1808.

Just Published, and for sale,

At the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette,

The Farmers Almanac,

FOR THE YEAR 1809.

☞ *Merchants in town and country may be supplied, by the quantity, at 50 cents per dozen. Price single, 6 1-2 cents.*

Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Capt. JOHN ROBINSON, late of Mifflin township, Allegheny county, deceased, are requested to attend at the late dwelling house of the deceased, on Friday and Saturday, the 3d and 4th days of March next, for the purpose of settling their notes and accounts. Also, all those who have any claims against the estate, are desired to present them at the same time and place to the subscriber, properly attested for settlement.

ROBERT M'FARLAND, *Ex'r.*

Feb. 10th, 1809.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his customers in general for their past favors, and likewise informs them, that he has just received a handsome supply of the most

Fashionable Cloths, Cassimers, Moleskin and Silk Waist-coating.

Those who wish to employ him, may rely on having their work done in the latest London fashion, and neatest manner.—Orders from his customers at a distance, will be punctually attended to.

JOHN BAIRD.

Merchant Taylor.

Pittsburgh, August 24, 1808.

N. B. He has received the latest London fashions for *Ladies' Habits, Great Coats, Peleeces, Spencers, &c.* tf.

To be Sold or Rented,

And possession given the 1st of April next,

THE BRICK FERRY HOUSE,

Above the ship yard.

On the premises are a Stone Quarry, and a good situation for a boat yard.—Likewise a convenient seat for a brewery. Terms of sale or rent made known by applying to

ANDREW WATSON,

On Grant's Hill.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 14, 1809.

Spanish Sole Leather.

THE subscribers have a quantity of prime SOLE LEATHER, of clean, well trimmed Spanish Hides, which they will exchange, at the rate of two shillings per pound, for Flax Linen at 3*s.* Tow Linen at 2*s.* and good twilled Bags at 1 dollar—or for cash, at the low rate of twenty-one pence per pound, by the quantity. DENNY & FOSTER.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 26, 1808. tf.

JAMES THOMPSON,

Hatter,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to the house formerly occupied by *David M'Keehan* as a book store, on the east side of the Diamond, opposite the Market House, where, from the arrangements he has made, he will be enabled to keep a constant supply of HATS of every description, of the newest fashions, and the best workmanship and materials.

Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 29, 1808.

Just arrived, and for Sale,

AT

T. Cromwell's Commission Store,

50 Kegs first quality pig tail and twist Tobacco,
20 Casks Gunpowder, first quality,
8 Tons of Pig Lead,
And a few Bed Cords, by the dozen.

Approved endorsed notes at 60 and 90 days will be taken in pay.

Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.

Blank Mortgages,

Handsomely printed, on good paper,

For Sale at this Office.

TO LET,

And possession given the first of April next,

Two Brick Houses,

Near the Market House. They are neatly finished, and each two stories high.

The subscriber will also let two Log Houses. Apply at his store in the Diamond. *JOSEPH DAVIS.*

Pittsburgh, Feb. 27, 1809.

N. B. All persons indebted, are, for the last time, called on for payment.—Those who neglect this, may rest assured that their duebills, &c. will be put in proper hands for recovery without respect to persons.

Said DAVIS has several handsome improvements near the town of Butler, containing from one to three hundred acres, on each of which there is a comfortable house, barn, &c. and several have young bearing orchards. For terms spply as above, or to DAVID DOUGAL, Butler.

GUN POWDER.

THE subscribers have on hand, and intend constantly to keep, at their Powder Mill, on Peters creek, two miles from Elizabeth town, a supply of their best manufactured RIFLE POWDER, which they will sell low for cash or on short credit.

From the long experience of this Powder, in most parts of this western country, and its high repute among our greatest gunners, we flatter ourselves with the hope of receiving a part of the public patronage.

Joel & Isaac Ferree.

Feb. 28, 1809. tf.

TO LET,

And possession given the first of April,

THE STORE ROOM,

At present occupied by Robert Simpson; situate on the Diamond—Also, the one adjoining, lately occupied by John Finley, and with it the remainder of the house.—Likewise, a WARE HOUSE in Diamond Alley. For terms apply to

ROBERT SIMPSON, or
JOHN FINLEY.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 21, 1808.

Twenty Dollars Reward,

FOR apprehending WILLIAM OXLEY, an apprentice to the paper-making business, who absconded from my employ on Saturday night the 28th of January; had on when he went away, a drab coloured cloth roundabout and overhalls, but I have reason to expect he can change his clothing with assistance from some of his connexions. He is seventeen years of age, five feet eight or nine inces high, heavy made, has a down look, and a turbulent disposition; he has had from his infancy a sore head, which raises a scab and breaks out. I will give the above reward and reasonable charges if brought home to me, at the Paper Mill, on the Town Fork, six miles from Lexington, Ky. or the reward if confined in any gaol in the United States.

ISAAC YARNEL.

January, 30, 1809.

Lots to Lease,

FOR the term of 15 years from the first of April next, by the subscribers, (Guardians to the heirs of William Porter, dec'd)—100 feet running from Front to Second Streets, on Wood Street, 60 feet deep—*Also*, 100 feet on Wood Street, adjoining Wm. M'Cullough's Tavern, same depth. For all or any part of which, proposals will be received by

BOYLE IRWIN,
JOHN JOHNSTON, } Guardians.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 17, 1809.

Public Notice.

Persons having demands against the estate of the late William Porter, of Pittsburgh, dec'd, are requested to present the same to subscribers for settlement. Debtors to the estate will please to make payment as speedily as possible.

Alexander M'Laughlin,
Anthony Beelen,
Zachariah A. Tannehill, } Exec'rs.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 15, 1808.

RAGS

THE highest price, in Cash, given for clean *Linnen* and *Cotton Rags*, at this Office.

For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,

Justices Blanks,

Of the latest and best forms, viz.

SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS, SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.